



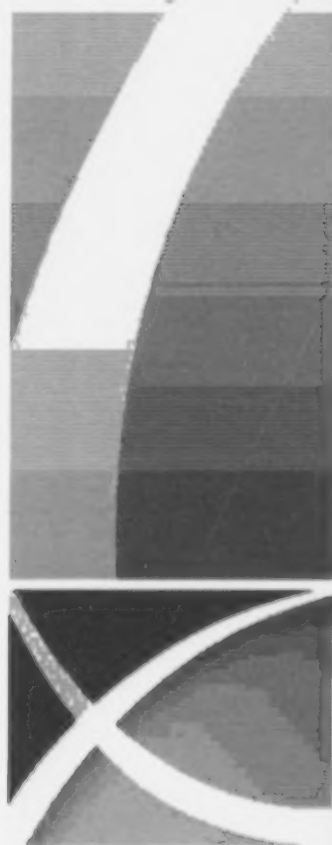
Aboriginal Affairs and
Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et
Développement du Nord Canada

National First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan

2011-2012

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Introduction

The First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan (FNIIP) is developed annually by Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development Canada (AANDC) in partnership with First Nations to strategically plan investments in the short and medium term to support an economically stable future for First Nations in Canada.

The following document provides an overview of investments being planned in line with the FNIIP through the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program. It includes priority investment areas, provides a rationale to how the FNIIP is developed and outlines details of specific eligible projects for investment. The FNIIP is a planning document. Not all projects identified in the plan will receive the level of funding identified in a particular year. Regional staff work with First Nations throughout the year to support projects on a prioritized basis with available resources. Adjustments to the plan occur throughout the year and into future years as community, project and financial circumstances change. Information presented in this report captures planned projects as of March 2011. A glossary of Acronyms and Terms is presented at the end of this report to assist readers as required.

Program Overview

The mandate of the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program is to provide financial and advisory assistance to First Nations in the development of basic public infrastructure which is essential for healthy, safe and sustainable communities. The Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program is part of the Department's broader Strategic Outcome "The Economy" which is to support the economic well-being and prosperity of First Nations, Inuit and Métis people.

The Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program objectives are to assist First Nations in making capital and facility operational and maintenance plans and investment decisions that:

- maximize the life-cycle of physical assets;
- mitigate health and safety risks;
- ensure assets meet applicable codes and standards; and
- ensure programs are managed and delivered in a cost-effective, environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

The Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program is intended to assist First Nations in the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, renovation, and replacement of community infrastructure and facilities including the following asset categories:

- Water supply, storage, treatment and distribution;
- Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal;
- Solid Waste collection and disposal;
- Elementary and secondary educational facilities;
- Housing;
- Roads and bridges;
- Fire protection including fire halls, fire trucks and firefighting equipment;
- Electrical power generation and distribution;
- Community buildings such as community/recreation halls and band offices;
- Flood and erosion protection;
- Remediation of contaminated sites;
- Land acquisition for approved community expansion; and
- Connectivity.

Priority Action Areas

Capital projects are subject to the Department's National Priority Ranking Framework (see Appendix B). The Framework's priorities are defined by the following Program Activity Categories:

1. Protection of health and safety as well as assets (assets require upgrading or replacement to meet appropriate standards);
2. Health and safety improvements (upgrades of existing assets, new construction/acquisition projects to mitigate an identified significant risk to health and safety);
3. Recapitalization/major maintenance (extend the useful operating life of a facility or asset, or maintain the original service level of the asset); and
4. Growth (anticipated community growth requiring new housing, roads, schools, community buildings, etc.).

Life Cycle Management of AANDC-Funded Community Infrastructure

AANDC promotes the use of full life-cycle costing analysis when approving capital construction projects. This type of analysis allows for the consideration of all the associated costs (e.g. for design, construction, operations and maintenance, insurance, and major renovations) of the proposed infrastructure throughout its entire life cycle. This type of information is used to make comparisons between proposed options (e.g. building an expensive installation with low operating and maintenance costs versus a less-expensive facility with higher operating and maintenance costs) and determine the most cost-effective option in the short, medium, and long term. This exercise is also useful in determining the funding levels required from the First Nation in future years for the operations and maintenance of the proposed infrastructure.

During an asset's service life, AANDC provides funding support to First Nations to pay for operations and maintenance of funded infrastructure assets. AANDC also encourages good asset management practices by requiring that First Nations implement maintenance management plans for various types of major capital assets. In addition, AANDC tracks the ongoing condition of assets through inspections carried out every three years or yearly under the Asset Condition Reporting System and ensures the repairs and maintenance work needed to preserve an asset is being done.

As part of its efforts to encourage good asset management, AANDC funds a mentoring program called the Circuit Rider Training Program (CRTP). The Circuit Rider Training Program provides mentoring support to operators of water and wastewater systems. This program has helped improve the operation of assets as well as to help First Nations exploit the full service life of the assets.

Resource Allocation Process

Resource allocations for the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program (CFMP) occur on an annual basis from headquarters to regions and then to First Nations to assist in the development and maintenance of basic community infrastructure. The CFMP budget is divided into the following three funding streams:

- **Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (core budget):** funding for the operation and maintenance of community infrastructure assets. Allocated at regional level based on formulae that estimate the cost of operating and maintaining assets; level of funding varies from 20% to 100% depending on the type of asset.
- **Minor Capital (core and/or non-core budget):** funding can be either formula-driven¹ or project proposal-driven, for the construction, acquisition, renovation, repair, and on-reserve housing projects valued below \$1.5 million.
- **Major Capital (non core budget):** funding for specific proposal-driven construction, acquisition, renovation, or significant repair projects valued above \$1.5 million. Projects over \$10 million require approval at the National level.

Major capital projects, especially in education, as well as water and sewer facilities, are funded primarily by targeted programs such as the Building Canada Plan - Gas Tax Fund, and First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan. As those funds are distributed on a per-project basis, variances can be observed between regional allocations.

However, it is in the treatment of minor capital that the widest variance in regional practices can be observed. Some differences can be accounted for by the type of funding relationships between different AANDC regions and First Nations, as well as factors like number of First Nations, geography, number and types of assets owned by First Nations in a particular region.

First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan and the Capital Planning Process

Under the Management Control Framework for the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program, AANDC uses FNIIPs for capital planning. This process aims to improve resource management and increase accountability through better capital planning. An effective process depends on:

- nationally consistent planning practices, using a standardized Regional FNIIP template;
- using the best-available information to create plans and then to update them reflect the current situation;
- submission of regional plans in a timely manner, as per established timelines;
- plans that are balanced; planned expenditures align to allocated funds.

The FNIIP planning process reflects the existing approval authorities and roles and responsibilities set out in the Management Control Framework.

The National FNIIP is a five year plan summarizing eight Regional FNIIPs that have been developed in collaboration with First Nation communities. The National FNIIP identifies specific investments per region, and identifies national trends in infrastructure investment and Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program expenditures.

¹ Established by using a formula that considers multiple variables such as: population, geographic remoteness, and actual costs of operating and maintenance assets.

The FNIIP planning process is designed around three linked plans that feed into one-another: a community level plan, detailing infrastructure needs; a regional plan, planning out program expenditures; and a national plan, that provides a strategic overview of First Nations infrastructure needs and Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program investment.

First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plans – Community Level

FNIIPs are five-year capital investment plans created by each First Nation community which detail infrastructure needs and plans. As set out in the Recipient Reporting Guide, an updated FNIIP must be prepared each year before capital funds are released to First Nations. The community level FNIIP is based upon mandatory reporting requirements prescribed by the Recipient Reporting Guide (*Asset Condition Reporting System Projects Annual Report, Changes in Capital Assets Annual Report, Fire Losses Annual Report*). It is developed by communities with the support of the AANDC Regional Offices and then submitted for validation and incorporation into the Regional FNIIP.

It is AANDC's goal to ensure every community develops their own five year infrastructure plan based on a life-cycle approach. However, at this point in time, several regions have not instituted this requirement as part of their planning process, given that numerous First Nations within their regions neither have the expertise nor the capacity to develop their own five year plans. In such instances, AANDC officials at the regional level support and work with communities to develop infrastructure plans and identify their infrastructure priorities, and capacity is increasing in many areas.

First Nation Infrastructure Investment Plans – Regional Level

Regional FNIIPs are the key planning and reporting tools used by both regions and headquarters throughout the year. They are developed after validating proposed expenditures in First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plans against program criteria, and then planning allocation of available resources to the highest priorities. Regional FNIIP projects are prioritized using the *National Priority Ranking Framework* and other priority requirements attached to targeted funds (e.g. First Nations Infrastructure Fund). Higher priority projects are placed in the earlier years of the plan, while lower priority projects are placed in the later years, or beyond the current five-year plan. This, as well as the uncertainty with regards to the renewal of targeted funds, explains why some regions do not have planned investments for all categories, especially major capital projects, beyond the current fiscal year (see Appendix A). Regional offices provide updates of their plan for use at the regional and national level. See Appendix B for the National Priority Ranking Framework.

First Nation Infrastructure Investment Plan – National Level

The National FNIIP is a compilation of all eight Regional FNIIPs. It presents national data and analysis of Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program capital planning in a summary document for senior management review. The National FNIIP is reviewed by the departmental Operations Committee made up of AANDC senior management annually, as per the roles and responsibilities set out in the Management Control Framework for the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program.

National Plan for 2011-2012

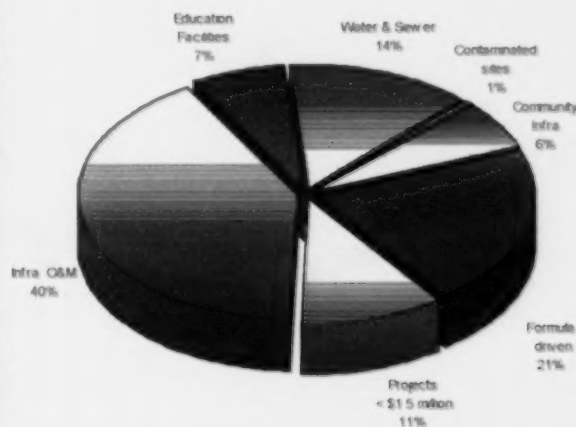
For 2011-2012 the Parliamentary Budget Allocation for Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program (CFMP) (Vote 1, Vote 10) is:

\$1.212 Billion²

Total FNIIP (Planned Vote 10)	\$965,903,230
Salaries & Operation and Maintenance (Vote 1)	\$34,965,000
Sub-Total	\$1,000,598,230
Other items included in Main Estimates	
Planned Reallocation ³	\$162,981,994
Unallocated First Nation Water & Wastewater Action Plan (Vote 10)	\$39,675,950
Other (Vote 10)	\$136,000
Climate Change Strategy (Vote 1)	\$80,266
Statutory	\$3,979,366
Total	\$1,207,451,806

National breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects	
• Education Facilities	\$66,477,040
• Water & Sewer	\$132,067,362
• Contaminated Sites	\$5,373,986
• Community Infrastructure ⁴	\$60,995,887
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Including housing)	\$201,558,605
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$101,561,235
Infrastructure O&M	\$397,869,114
Total (FNIIP) – Vote 10	\$965,903,230



Planned Major & Minor Capital Projects (Excluding Formula-Driven & O&M)

Current Year		Five Year Aggregate	
# of Projects	Total Value	# of Projects	Total Value
626	\$366,426,070	816	\$1,177,200,667

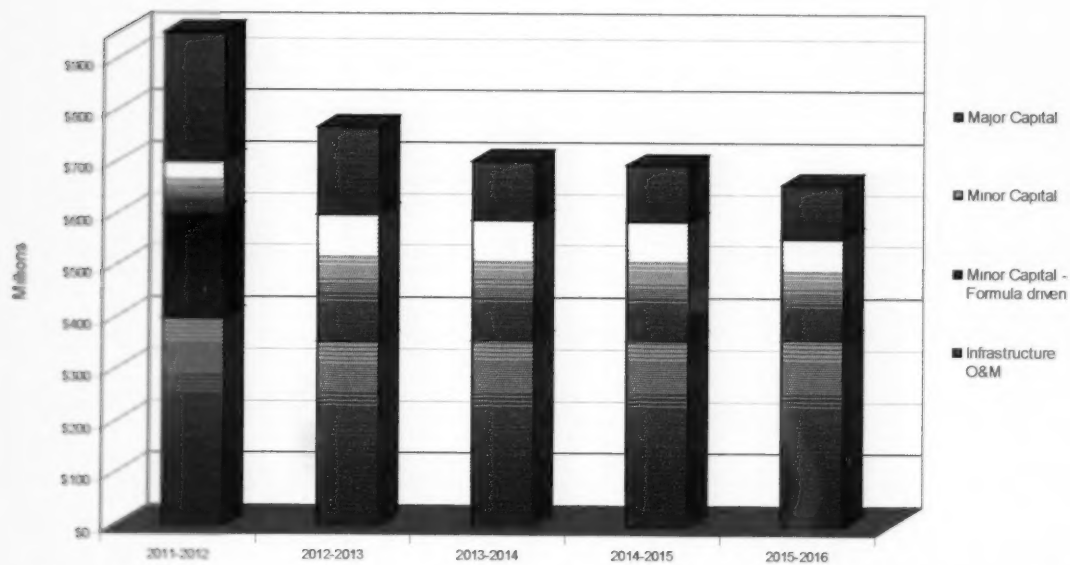
² 2011-2012 Main Estimates provided by Chief Financial Officer Sector

³ The majority of the \$163 million (planned) reallocation to other programs is targeted to cover potential shortfalls in core program areas such as education and social. This reallocation from the CFMP occurs at the regional level. It is expected that the actual reallocation will be substantially lower, which can be verified when Public Accounts are finalized for the 2011-2012 fiscal year.

⁴ Community Infrastructure captures multiple capital asset funding categories. These categories include but are not limited to roads and bridges, electrification, connectivity, fuel tanks, green energy, solid waste and fire protection.

Graph 1: National Breakdown by Funding Type

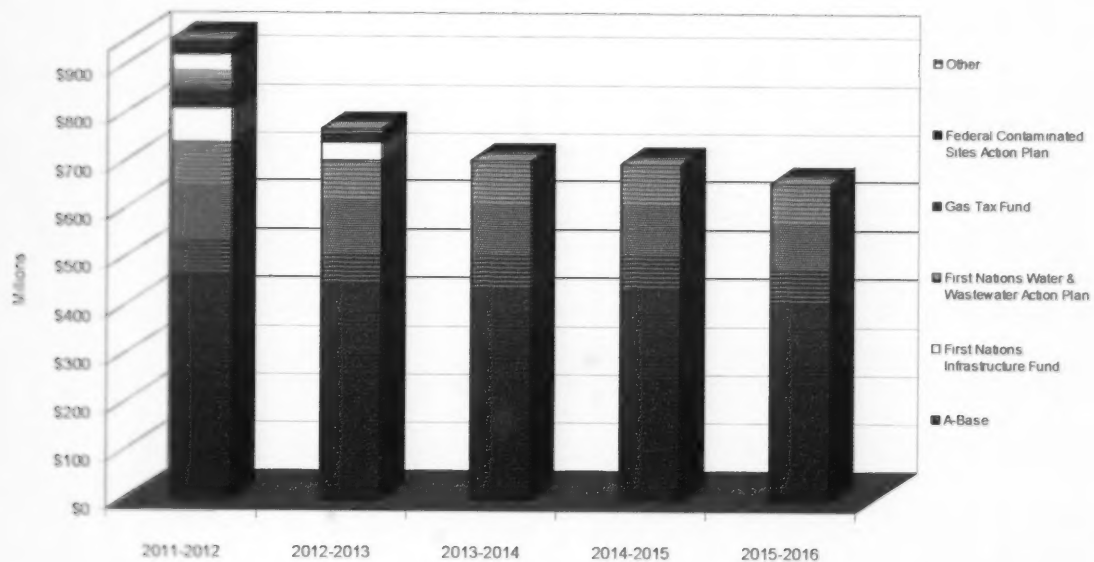
**2011-2012 to 2015-2016 Planned Funding by Major, Minor Capital and O&M
(All Regions)**



Note: Minor Capital Formula has only been identified for current year to provide some context into what the typical split is between proposal and formula-driven minor capital in any given year. The split is not available for future years as AANDC Regions were not requested to provide this level of detail beyond current year. The minor capital category beyond current year (2012-2013 to 2015-2016) all includes both the proposal and formula-driven minor capital.

Graph 2: National Breakdown by Funding Source

**2011-2012 to 2015-2016 Planned Funding by Funding Source
(All Regions)**



Graphs 1 and 2 were developed using the data provided in the 2011-2012 Regional FNIIPs and illustrate the breakdown of planned spending (vote 10) by funding type (Major, Minor and Operations & Maintenance) (Graph 1) and funding source (Graph 2). Of the total planned allocations for 2011-2012 fiscal year, major capital funding represents 27%, minor capital 32% and O&M 41%. For the 2011-2012 fiscal year, minor capital has been separated into two categories. These categories represent two distinct allocation vehicles. Of the total planned allocation for minor capital funding, 66% is allocated under minor capital formula-driven, while 33% is allocated as minor capital proposal-driven (See Graph 1). Refer to Table 1 for total planned funding.

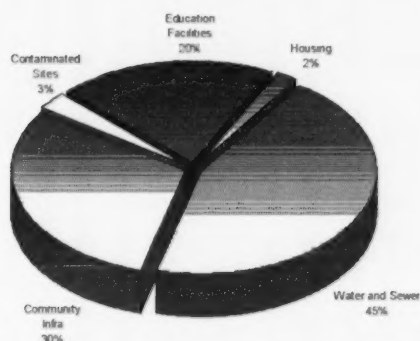
The spike in capital funding levels in 2011-2012 and the smaller one in 2012-2013, as shown on Graph 1 & 2, are a result of additional investments from Building Canada Fund – Gas Tax Fund extension (BCGTF), First Nations Infrastructure Fund (FNIF) and the First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan (FNWWAP). These initiatives provide funding primarily in the areas of major capital projects for education and water and sewer facilities. Furthermore, a significant portion of FNWWAP funding is allocated to address operation and maintenance of water and wastewater facilities and for the training and certification of water and wastewater operators. FNIF also contributes to the spike seen in 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 in the areas of solid waste, energy systems, local roads and bridges, planning and skills development, and connectivity. The FNIF portion shown separately in Graph 2 is a combination of funds approved for 5 years commencing in 2008-2009 and a second phase of funding approved in 2009-2010 for four years and is sourced through the Building Canada Fund in collaboration with Infrastructure Canada. As part of the first phase of funding, AANDC has responsibility for also making a contribution from the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program. AANDC's planned contribution has been included in the category of A-Base funding and totals approximately \$1.8 million in 2011-2012. In total \$69 million is planned to be spent under the First Nations Infrastructure Fund in 2011-2012.

While there is a peak in available funding for 2011-2012, there is a noticeable reduction of total infrastructure funding in subsequent years. This decline is largely the result of targeted programs which are scheduled to expire over the next two years with no identified renewal opportunities at this point in time: First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan (March 31, 2012), Building Canada Fund – Gas Tax Fund extension (March 31, 2012) and First Nations Infrastructure Fund (March 31, 2013).

There is a slight decline in total funding levels when comparing 2011-2012 major capital and the A-Base funding levels to future years. This is due to a number of factors including over programming of projects and the tendency of developing infrastructure investment plans that emphasize the alignment between projects and current fiscal year resources only, as well as the shifting of projects to the subsequent fiscal years when resource availability has been exhausted.

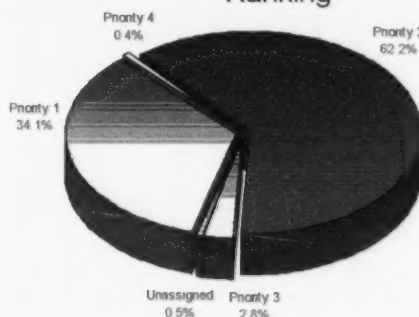
Planned Funding in 2011-2012
(Major & Minor Proposal Based Projects Only)

Graph 3: National Funding by Asset Class



The largest portions of planned projects are in the asset areas of water and sewer at 45%, community infrastructure at 30% (which includes projects such as roads & bridges, electrification, fuel tanks and fire protection) and education facilities representing a total of 20% of planned projects. These three asset classes receiving the majority of funding is a result of targeted initiatives such as FNWWAP for water and wastewater projects, BCGTF for school projects and FNIF which targets areas of community infrastructure such as green energy, roads & bridges, solid waste and connectivity.

Graph 4: Funding by National Priority Ranking

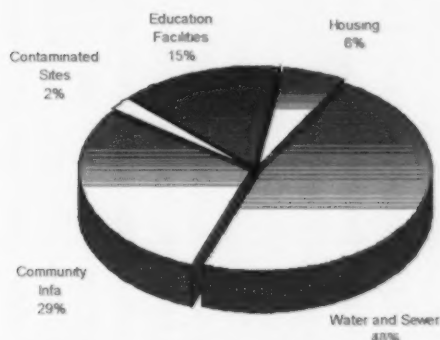


Priority 1 projects represent 34.1% of all planned projects being funded this year. Priority 1 can only be used for water or wastewater projects. These projects can either be upgrades to existing systems or new constructions to deal with imminent health and safety risks, water or wastewater quality or legislative/regulatory requirements. Priority 2 projects represent the largest portion of all planned projects at 62.2%. Unlike Priority 1, Priority 2 projects include all asset classes and cover all program activity categories. This explains the high concentration of Priority 2 projects. Included in this category are recent targeted funding initiatives such as BCGTF, which address new construction in education and FNIF in the area of community infrastructure. Priority 3 and 4 projects represent 2.8% and 0.4% of planned expenditures respectively. These priorities mainly focus on anticipated growth and need. The investments needed to effectively address Priority 1 and 2 projects limit the number of projects that can be funded in the Priority 3 and 4 categories. This distribution further highlights the limitations on current levels of CFMP funding. (Refer to Appendix B for the National Priority Ranking Framework).

Infrastructure Capital – Investment Opportunities

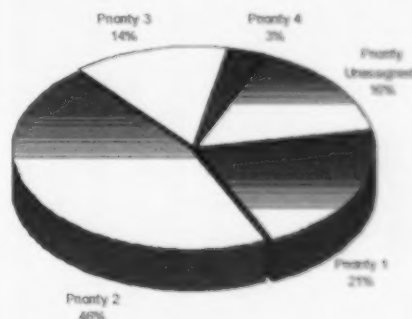
For the purpose of the FNIIP, an investment opportunity is defined as a project that meets program criteria, which may or may not have previously received funding but is not scheduled to receive funding within the time period covered by the current plan (2011-2012 to 2015-2016). The 2011-2012 FNIIP identified 2,214 capital projects valued at approximately \$3 billion that regions have recorded in their FNIIPs as investment opportunities. These investment opportunities can be further broken down by asset category and National Priority Ranking.

Graph 5: Capital funding requests by asset class



Graph 5 demonstrates the overall need by major asset category. Through the capital planning process, AANDC regions have identified that the highest demand for infrastructure projects is in the asset category of water and sewer at 48%. Community infrastructure projects have been identified as the second asset category most in demand at 29%, followed by education facilities 15%, housing 6% and contaminated sites 2%. This breakdown is based upon information reported by regions and the national priority ranking framework.

Graph 6: Capital funding requests by priority ranking



Graph 6 illustrates that Priority 1 projects represent 21% of the total future investment opportunities as identified by regions. Priority 1 projects can either be repairs/upgrades or new construction of water or wastewater facilities to deal with imminent health and safety risks, water quality and legislative/regulatory requirements. Priority 2 projects represent 46% of all unfunded projects. Priority 2 projects include all asset classes and cover almost all program activity categories which explain its high percentage. Priority 3 and 4 projects represent a combined total of 17% of investment opportunities. These priorities mainly focus on anticipated growth and need. As Priority 1 & 2 represents a total of 67%, the likelihood of Priority 3 & 4 projects receiving funding is minimal.

⁵ At the time the FNIIP was produced, these projects were not yet assessed for priority. Priority will be assigned once projects are approved for funding.

2011-2012 Planned Acquisition and Construction of Facilities (Major & Minor Capital Projects and Operations & Maintenance)

National Summary

Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Current Year 2011-2012	Planned Spending			
			Year +1 2012-2013	Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
Major Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	51,849,798	60,795,725	36,437,100	11,860,000	6,781,100	5,835,000
Contaminated Sites	33,296,189	5,373,986	250,019	246,000	-	-
Education	157,935,266	66,477,040	32,698,767	16,319,820	11,915,200	16,305,400
Housing	1,655,000	200,162	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	231,738,475	132,067,362	97,950,612	85,955,340	91,594,352	81,261,366
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 476,474,728	\$ 264,914,275	\$ 167,336,498	\$ 114,381,160	\$ 110,290,652	\$ 103,401,766
Minor Capital Projects¹						
Community Infrastructure	122,389,003	116,905,569	88,814,599	76,321,379	71,894,154	64,320,929
Contaminated Sites	14,391,221	4,733,311	4,854,130	669,220	931,871	350,000
Education	20,017,413	11,914,297	6,789,132	6,886,082	7,123,832	6,825,932
Housing	184,991,731	126,857,405	125,976,186	126,278,795	129,315,096	106,534,544
Water and Sewer	44,411,134	42,709,258	20,260,768	23,013,318	18,441,684	16,877,936
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 386,200,502	\$ 303,119,840	\$ 246,894,815	\$ 233,168,795	\$ 227,706,638	\$ 194,909,341
Total Capital (Major & Minor)						
Community Infrastructure	174,238,801	177,701,294	125,251,699	88,181,379	78,675,254	70,155,929
Contaminated Sites	47,687,410	10,107,297	5,104,149	915,220	931,871	350,000
Education	177,952,679	78,391,337	39,487,899	23,205,902	19,039,032	23,131,332
Housing	186,646,731	127,057,567	125,976,186	126,278,795	129,315,096	106,534,544
Water and Sewer	276,149,609	174,776,620	118,211,380	108,968,658	110,036,036	98,139,302
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 862,675,230	\$ 568,034,116	\$ 414,031,313	\$ 347,549,955	\$ 337,997,290	\$ 298,311,107
Operations & Maintenance						
Community Infrastructure	132,706,445	151,485,380	152,297,245	153,123,991	153,965,855	154,803,877
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	101,202,029	116,957,640	117,652,424	118,361,079	119,083,884	119,821,120
Housing	13,527,006	1,164,667	1,164,767	1,164,767	1,164,867	1,164,967
Water and Sewer	104,535,546	128,261,427	81,644,458	81,940,027	82,241,495	82,527,463
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 351,971,026	\$ 397,869,114	\$ 352,758,893	\$ 354,589,864	\$ 356,456,100	\$ 358,317,428
Grand Total						
Community Infrastructure	306,945,246	329,186,674	277,548,944	241,305,371	232,641,109	224,959,807
Contaminated Sites	47,687,410	10,107,297	5,104,149	915,220	931,871	350,000
Education	279,154,708	195,348,978	157,140,323	141,566,982	138,122,916	142,952,453
Housing	200,173,737	128,222,234	127,140,953	127,443,562	130,479,963	107,699,511
Water and Sewer	380,685,155	303,038,047	199,855,838	190,908,685	192,277,531	180,666,765
Grand Total	\$ 1,214,646,256	\$ 965,903,230	\$ 766,790,207	\$ 702,139,819	\$ 694,453,390	\$ 656,628,535

¹ Projects are a combination of both formula-driven and project-driven as presented in diagram on Page 8

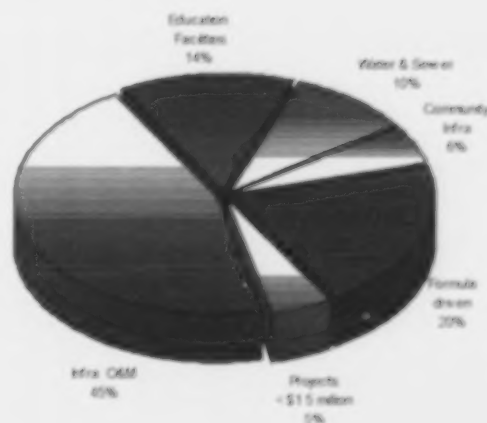
The dashes in the above National Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Appendix A - Regional Summaries

Atlantic Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:	
• Education Facilities	\$5,860,000
• Water & Sewer	\$4,071,000
• Contaminated Sites	\$0
• Community Infrastructure	\$2,309,000
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing)	\$8,543,000
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$2,101,000
Infrastructure O&M	\$18,981,000
Total (FNIIP) – Vote 10	\$41,865,000



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	21 Projects	\$14,341,000
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	32 Projects	\$51,053,000
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	21,824 People	\$1,918

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Approximately 80% of total capital (core and non-core) is included in First Nations agreements, of which the majority is used for housing. There is low or no monitoring of this funding. For instance, there is no requirement for First Nations to spend minor capital on Asset Condition Reporting System or FNIIP priorities.

Highlights - Fiscal Year 2011-2012

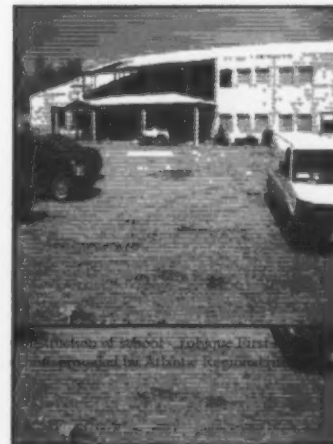
Tobique First Nation – New School

This project is the top priority on the Atlantic regional priority list for new school construction. The existing school asset was constructed in 1975 and is 1994 m² serving kindergarten to

Grade five. Since the initial construction there has been no major upgrade or retrofit. In April 2008, the Band Council relocated the students to a temporary facility as the existing school no longer met the standards for indoor air quality, access or emergency efficiency. In addition, there were concerns with the ability of the existing school to accommodate the educational requirements of the growing community in terms of space and function.

Through the Building Canada Plan – Gas Tax Fund, the department was able to secure funding in the order of \$10.3 million for the community to proceed with the construction of a new education facility. The scope of the work for this project includes the planning, design and construction of a 2490m² kindergarten to Grade 8 facility as well as the demolition of the existing structure.

This new school which is anticipated to be completed in September 2011 will provide a safe and quality learning environment for the children of Tobique First Nation. It will limit the need for children to attend school off reserve and ultimately enhance the communities' educational outcomes.



Construction of school - Tobique First Nation
(Photo provided by Atlantic Regional office)

Pabineau First Nation - Water Reservoir, Treatment and Distribution System Upgrades

Pabineau First Nation has an on reserve registered population of 101. Their current water source is from individual wells which are not sustainable from either a quantity or quality perspective. The community is currently under boil water advisory which cannot be effectively addressed under their current system. The new project will see the construction of a new reservoir, a new treatment system and new distribution lines. This project will cost \$6 million over the next 5 years and will significantly improve the conditions of the drinking water and allow the community to focus their efforts on other priorities.



(Photo provided by Atlantic Regional office)
Water Reservoir - Pabineau First Nation
(Photo provided by Atlantic Regional office)

Pictou Landing First Nation – New Sewage Treatment Plant

Pictou Landing has an on reserve registered population of 452 people. Their current treatment facility has insufficient capacity, is obsolete and does not meet the needs of the community. This project is considered to be essential to meet the significantly increasing demand the community has and will allow for continued growth. Notwithstanding the various health & safety issues, this new plant will address any possible environmental issues that the current facility may present to the community. The new treatment plant will cost \$1.6M and the work is expected to be fully completed in the current fiscal year.

Atlantic Summary

Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Current Year 2011-2012	Year +1 2012-2013	Planned Spending		
				Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
Major Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	500,000	2,309,000	5,631,000	5,000,000	400,000	-
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	8,599,056	5,860,000	-	-	-	-
Housing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	14,696,000	4,071,000	3,471,000	2,382,000	1,297,000	2,723,000
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 23,795,056	\$ 12,240,000	\$ 9,102,000	\$ 7,382,000	\$ 1,697,000	\$ 2,723,000
Minor Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	2,076,248	2,728,300	2,735,300	1,154,300	854,300	854,300
Contaminated Sites	25,000	65,000	-	-	-	-
Education	0	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	12,081,230	7,688,700	7,688,700	7,688,700	7,688,700	7,688,700
Water and Sewer	1,297,000	162,000	130,000	1,171,000	2,156,000	1,130,000
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 15,479,478	\$ 10,644,000	\$ 10,554,000	\$ 10,014,000	\$ 10,699,000	\$ 9,673,000
Total Capital (Major & Minor)						
Community Infrastructure	2,576,248	5,037,300	8,366,300	6,154,300	1,254,300	854,300
Contaminated Sites	25,000	65,000	-	-	-	-
Education	8,599,056	5,860,000	-	-	-	-
Housing	12,081,230	7,688,700	7,688,700	7,688,700	7,688,700	7,688,700
Water and Sewer	15,993,000	4,233,000	3,601,000	3,553,000	3,453,000	3,853,000
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 39,274,534	\$ 22,884,000	\$ 19,666,000	\$ 17,396,000	\$ 12,396,000	\$ 12,396,000
Operations & Maintenance						
Community Infrastructure	3,324,321	10,368,600	10,368,600	10,368,600	10,368,600	10,368,600
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	0	3,150,880	3,150,880	3,150,880	3,150,880	3,150,880
Housing	12,278,887	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Water and Sewer	936,000	5,411,520	4,726,520	4,726,520	4,726,520	4,726,520
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 16,539,208	\$ 18,981,000	\$ 18,296,000	\$ 18,296,000	\$ 18,296,000	\$ 18,296,000
Grand Total						
Community Infrastructure	5,900,569	15,405,900	18,734,900	16,522,900	11,622,900	11,222,900
Contaminated Sites	25,000	65,000	-	-	-	-
Education	8,599,056	9,010,880	3,150,880	3,150,880	3,150,880	3,150,880
Housing	24,360,117	7,738,700	7,738,700	7,738,700	7,738,700	7,738,700
Water and Sewer	16,929,000	9,644,520	8,327,520	8,279,520	8,179,520	8,579,520
Grand Total	\$ 55,813,742	\$ 41,865,000	\$ 37,952,000	\$ 35,692,000	\$ 30,692,000	\$ 30,692,000

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

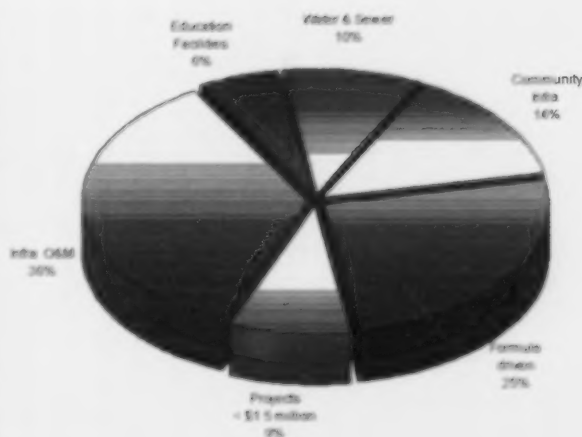
Quebec Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:

• Education Facilities	\$4,824,200
• Water & Sewer	\$8,562,600
• Contaminated Sites	\$0
• Community Infrastructure	\$12,071,200
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing)	\$21,274,400
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$7,236,500
Infrastructure O&M	\$29,909,300

Total (FNIIP) – Vote 10 \$83,878,200



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	38 Projects	\$32,694,500
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	51 Projects	\$127,223,100
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	52,367 People	\$1,601

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

About 60% of capital is under core and minor capital funding for First Nations. Funding levels are determined by formula, with housing being a principal driver of funding. First Nations are expected to prioritize projects for minor capital such as Asset Condition Reporting System projects, lot servicing, and housing. The regional office receives annual capital plan updates from First Nations that tell which projects were initiated and/or completed by First Nations as well as the cost and source of funds. This process assists in tracking how minor capital funding is used by First Nations.

Highlights - Fiscal Year 2011-2012

Long Point (Winneway) First Nation – New School

Long Point First Nation is planning the construction of a new school at a total estimated cost of \$7.5 million. This project is a result of health and safety issues with the existing education facility. In 2007, based on a report tabled by the First Nation, Health Canada supported the Council's decision to vacate the school due to the presence of mould. Since then, temporary

facilities were erected in the existing gymnasium and security and safety measures were put in place. The condition of the existing school combined with the costs of renovating it lead to a common understanding that a new facility would be built. School population is not a factor in this project since overall school population remained constant and the new facility will provide the same level of service.

Uashat First Nation – Community Development Project

Uashat First Nation is currently undertaking a community development project valued at \$7.5 million. The Department, through the First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF), is providing \$3.3 million for the construction of an access bridge as part of the overall project.

The community had no more land base available for lot development to accommodate the rapid growth rate; therefore an addition to its existing reserve was necessary. The area that was selected presented a number of challenges such as special requirements from the town of Sept-Îles, access needs to be secured by building a bridge over a small creek and services (water & sewer) to hook up to the existing network. Once access to the new area is completed, the First Nation will be able to proceed with future development.



Construction of an access bridge (photo provided by AANDC QC region)

Natashquan First Nation – Wastewater Treatment Plan Rehabilitation

Natashquan First Nation will benefit from a major wastewater treatment plant rehabilitation project that is currently underway. This project is a result of the limited capacity of the existing treatment plant and the requirements to increase this capacity that will meet the present and future needs of the community in light of significant population growth.

The total estimated cost of the project is \$3 million. The project is currently at the feasibility stage and various options such as a third lagoon or a new technology called bio-reactor are being considered. This project also presents a challenge as the existing treatment facility is located in an area sensitive to shoreline erosion.

Quebec Summary

Quebec Summary							
Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Current Year 2011-2012	Year +1 2012-2013	Planned Spending			
				Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016	
Major Capital Projects							
Community Infrastructure	1,483,700	12,071,200	1,407,500	-	-	-	
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Education	13,771,300	4,824,200	6,416,400	382,900	1,915,200	6,305,400	
Housing	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Water and Sewer	34,996,100	8,562,600	6,381,500	12,635,900	11,312,200	7,633,400	
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 50,251,100	\$ 25,458,000	\$ 14,205,400	\$ 13,018,800	\$ 13,227,400	\$ 13,938,800	
Minor Capital Projects							
Community Infrastructure	13,275,100	14,290,000	12,625,100	11,809,000	11,310,200	11,311,500	
Contaminated Sites	344,800	600,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	
Education	640,000	425,600	425,600	425,700	425,800	425,900	
Housing	15,967,600	7,105,900	6,876,600	6,877,500	7,378,500	6,879,300	
Water and Sewer	5,399,800	6,089,400	2,696,500	2,681,900	2,682,400	2,682,900	
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 35,627,300	\$ 28,510,900	\$ 22,973,800	\$ 22,144,100	\$ 22,146,900	\$ 21,649,600	
Total Capital (Major & Minor)							
Community Infrastructure	14,758,800	26,361,200	14,032,600	11,809,000	11,310,200	11,311,500	
Contaminated Sites	344,800	600,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	
Education	14,411,300	5,249,800	6,842,000	808,600	2,341,000	6,731,300	
Housing	15,967,600	7,105,900	6,876,600	6,877,500	7,378,500	6,879,300	
Water and Sewer	40,395,900	14,652,000	9,078,000	15,317,800	13,994,600	10,316,300	
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 85,878,400	\$ 53,968,900	\$ 37,179,200	\$ 35,162,900	\$ 35,374,300	\$ 35,588,400	
Operations & Maintenance							
Community Infrastructure	11,981,300	12,015,200	12,233,100	12,454,000	12,677,900	12,904,700	
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Education	9,773,800	9,858,900	9,860,100	9,861,300	9,862,500	9,863,700	
Housing	620,500	500,800	500,900	500,900	501,000	501,100	
Water and Sewer	7,489,000	7,534,400	4,909,900	4,910,500	4,911,100	4,911,700	
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 29,864,600	\$ 29,909,300	\$ 27,504,000	\$ 27,726,700	\$ 27,952,500	\$ 28,181,200	
Grand Total							
Community Infrastructure	26,740,100	38,376,400	26,265,700	24,263,000	23,988,100	24,216,200	
Contaminated Sites	344,800	600,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	
Education	24,185,100	15,108,700	16,702,100	10,669,900	12,203,500	16,595,000	
Housing	16,588,100	7,606,700	7,377,500	7,378,400	7,879,500	7,380,400	
Water and Sewer	47,884,900	22,186,400	13,987,900	20,228,300	18,905,700	15,228,000	
Grand Total	\$ 115,743,000	\$ 83,878,200	\$ 64,683,200	\$ 62,889,600	\$ 63,326,800	\$ 63,769,600	

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Ontario Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:

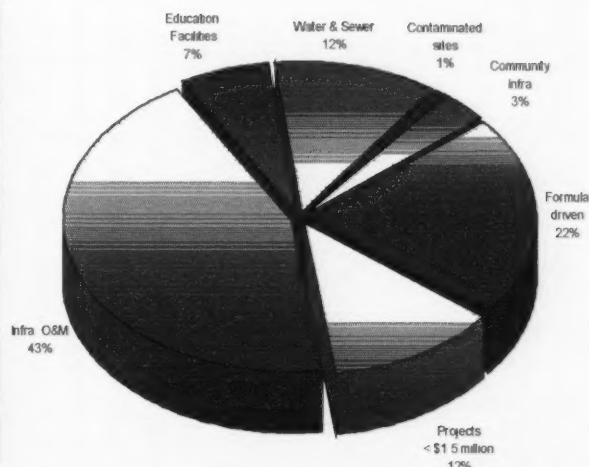
• Education Facilities	\$16,047,925
• Water & Sewer	\$28,657,314
• Contaminated Sites	\$2,228,986
• Community Infrastructure	\$8,180,298

Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing) \$53,501,603

Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million \$29,589,241

Infrastructure O&M \$108,517,545

Total (FNIIP) – Vote 10 \$246,722,912



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	185 Projects	\$84,703,764
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	206 Projects	\$134,681,703
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	88,420 People	\$2,790

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Funding levels for minor capital are determined by formula. Minor capital is provided to First Nations to support infrastructure, education facilities, and on reserve housing. Minor capital activities that are supported by this funding are identified by First Nations using the Five Year Capital Plan - Annual Update report. Funding is provided as a Flexible Transfer Payment, the expenditure of which is identified by First Nations annual audited financial statements.

Highlights - Fiscal Year 2011-2012

Wasauksing First Nation – Water Supply, Treatment, Storage and Distribution System Project

Wasauksing First Nation is a rural community with approximately 475 members living on reserve. The elders' complex, the administration complex which includes the daycare, the

school, the health centre, the fire hall and 33 houses are all currently being serviced by the existing water treatment plant. This water treatment plant (constructed in 2003) was erected as an interim measure to address various water issues. To date, the plant, still in use, no longer meets the current water standards and is operating beyond full capacity.

In addition to the water treatment plant, there are 21 homes being serviced from several communal drilled groundwater wells that do not meet the current regulations and an additional 10 homes drawing water directly from the lake which are under boil water advisories.

The new water system will service the existing 33 houses, the elders' complex and the administration complex as well as provide rural water delivery to approximately 81 additional houses that are beyond the main core. The other houses will be on future waterline extensions. The water truck along with the installation of cisterns for homes in the rural areas will provide a potable water supply to the majority of the community.

In addition to improving the quality of the drinking water, the new distribution system will provide adequate fire water flows and pressures to all main facilities of the community and improved the access to water for the houses beyond the limited of the distribution system in the event of fire. The current total estimated cost of this project is \$17 million.

Lac Seul First Nation - New School

The new stand alone Obishikokaang School Project at Lac Seul First Nation is substantially complete and has been occupied since September 2010. The Department is providing funding to the community this year to address any minor deficiencies and for the school site development.

The Department provided funding from the Building Canada Plan – Gas Tax Fund to support a 1545 m² facility. The community contributed \$575,000 towards the project which allowed for an additional 498 m² outside the Department's School Space Accommodation Standard. The school is sized to accommodate up to 166 students (K4 to Grade 8) and cost approximately \$7 million.

Students from Lac Seul were previously attending a provincially operated school in Hudson, Ontario approximately 13 km from the reserve. It was anticipated that the school board was going to close the Hudson school forcing the students from Lac Seul to attend a provincially operated school in Sioux Lookout. This option was considered unacceptable by the community due to the increased travel time and distance. This new facility will provide a positive impact on both the Lac Seul First Nation and surrounding communities by providing a safe and culturally sensitive learning environment.



Construction of the Water Treatment Plant
(photo provided by Diverse Technical Services)



Construction of the Water Treatment Plant
(photo provided by Diverse Technical Services)



Obishikokaang School – Lac Seul First Nation
(photo provided by Keewatin-Aski Ltd.)

Ontario Summary

Ontario Summary

Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Planned Spending				
		Current Year 2011-2012	Year +1 2012-2013	Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
Major Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	17,913,628	7,980,136	7,044,000	1,993,000	1,993,000	1,993,000
Contaminated Sites	7,094,289	2,228,986	160,019	156,000	-	-
Education	36,210,734	16,047,925	10,697,303	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Housing	0	200,162	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	39,659,779	28,657,314	34,322,987	24,498,863	23,405,600	18,286,126
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 100,878,430	\$ 55,114,523	\$ 52,224,309	\$ 38,647,863	\$ 35,398,600	\$ 30,279,126
Minor Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	46,854,207	42,452,027	24,834,362	24,128,130	24,128,130	24,128,130
Contaminated Sites	5,221,321	3,578,251	4,364,130	179,220	431,871	-
Education	5,914,062	6,353,772	2,142,607	2,142,607	2,142,607	2,142,607
Housing	20,150,277	23,421,808	23,421,808	23,421,808	23,421,808	23,421,808
Water and Sewer	8,089,131	7,284,986	4,476,284	3,999,684	3,809,058	3,809,058
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 86,228,998	\$ 83,090,844	\$ 59,239,191	\$ 53,871,449	\$ 53,933,474	\$ 53,501,603
Total Capital (Major & Minor)						
Community Infrastructure	64,767,835	50,432,163	31,878,362	26,121,130	26,121,130	26,121,130
Contaminated Sites	12,315,610	5,807,237	4,524,149	335,220	431,871	-
Education	42,124,796	22,401,697	12,839,910	14,142,607	12,142,607	12,142,607
Housing	20,150,277	23,621,970	23,421,808	23,421,808	23,421,808	23,421,808
Water and Sewer	47,748,910	35,942,300	38,799,271	28,498,547	27,214,658	22,095,184
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 187,107,428	\$ 138,205,367	\$ 111,463,500	\$ 92,619,312	\$ 89,332,074	\$ 83,780,729
Operations & Maintenance						
Community Infrastructure	35,304,060	39,226,203	39,226,203	39,226,203	39,226,203	39,226,203
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30,495,822	31,763,797	31,763,797	31,763,797	31,763,797	31,763,797
Housing	28,500	92,682	92,682	92,682	92,682	92,682
Water and Sewer	21,061,960	37,434,863	18,893,875	18,893,875	18,893,875	18,893,875
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 86,890,342	\$ 108,517,545	\$ 89,976,557	\$ 89,976,557	\$ 89,976,557	\$ 89,976,557
Grand Total						
Community Infrastructure	100,071,895	89,658,366	71,104,565	65,347,333	65,347,333	65,347,333
Contaminated Sites	12,315,610	5,807,237	4,524,149	335,220	431,871	-
Education	72,620,618	54,165,494	44,603,707	45,906,404	43,906,404	43,906,404
Housing	20,178,777	23,714,652	23,514,490	23,514,490	23,514,490	23,514,490
Water and Sewer	68,810,870	73,377,163	57,693,146	47,392,422	46,108,533	40,989,059
Grand Total	\$ 273,997,770	\$ 246,722,912	\$ 201,440,057	\$ 182,495,869	\$ 179,308,631	\$ 173,757,286

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

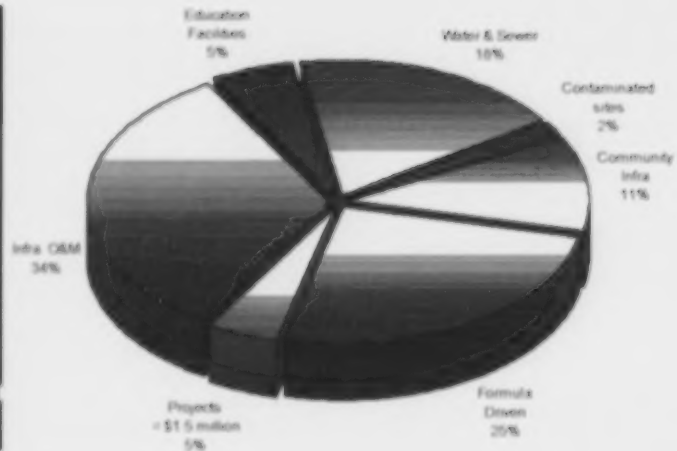
Manitoba Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:

• Education Facilities	\$10,368,000
• Water & Sewer	\$34,816,100
• Contaminated Sites	\$3,055,000
• Community Infrastructure	\$21,604,400
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing)	\$48,251,334
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$8,593,500
Infrastructure O&M	\$62,940,239

Total (FNIP) – Vote 10 \$189,628,573



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	51 Projects	\$78,437,000
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	76 Projects	\$146,310,000
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	84,392 People	\$2,247

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Approximately 60% of the total capital budget (including housing) is distributed to First Nations as minor capital distributed on a formula basis. The regional office receives reports from First Nations on tracking the spending of minor capital. For First Nations in multi-year agreements, there is no monitoring of how allocations for minor capital are spent.

Highlights - Fiscal Year 2011-2012

St. Theresa Point First Nation – Phase II School Project

St. Theresa Point First Nation is a remote, winter road access community with approximately 3,231 people living on-reserve. The original Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 12 School opened in 1974 and by the mid 1990's reached its design capacity and was overcrowded. The school project to replace the existing school was initiated in 1996 and was to include a Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 4 and Grade 9 to Grade 12 school with a stand alone Grade 5 to Grade 8 school. Due to the cost of the school facilities, the project was broken into two phases.

Phase I of the school project was completed in September 1999 and included the construction of a 3,997 m² Grade 9 to Grade 12 high school and 19 teachers' residences. Since the completion of Phase I, the original community school was destroyed by fire on May 12, 2004. The kindergarten to Grade 8 students have since been schooled in 14 temporary classrooms located both in the vicinity of the former school and adjacent to the high school.

Phase II of the School Project is currently underway and is receiving funding from the Building Canada Plan - Gas Tax Fund Extension. The project consists of the design and construction of a new 3,382.9 m² Grade 5 to Grade 8 middle school and a 1,888.8 m² Kindergarten to Grade 4 addition to the existing high school. The project also consists of the construction of 973 m² of new teacherages and the conversion of 14 temporary classrooms to teachers' residences. The schools have been designed to accommodate a projected enrolment of 1,150 students. The project is scheduled to be completed in December 2011 with a total project cost of \$38 million.



Construction of the St. Theresa Point Middle School (photo provided by Innuew Limited Partnership)

Long Plain First Nation- New Sewage Lagoon

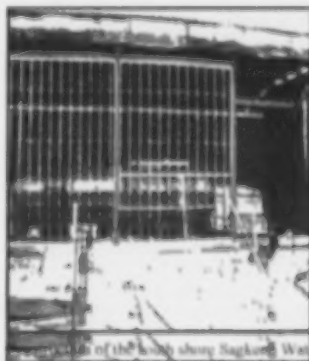
A new aerated lagoon wastewater treatment facility at Long Plain First Nation is currently under construction and scheduled to be completed in the fall of 2011 at a total cost of \$10.5 million. The lagoon will service the communities of Long Plain and Dakota Plains and will allow for the decommissioning of the two existing mechanical sewage treatment plants that have been in service since the mid 1990's. This project will provide these communities with wastewater treatment and disposal that will meet their present and future needs in the face of significant growth in population since the original plants were constructed.



Long Plain Sewage Lagoon - (photo provided by Innuew Limited Partnership)

Sagkeeng First Nation - Water Treatment Plan

An addition to the South Shore Sagkeeng water treatment plant is currently being constructed and the existing North Shore water treatment plant is being renovated and converted to a pumping station. When completed in the summer 2011, the South Shore water treatment plant will produce the potable water requirements for both the South Shore (population approx. 2,500) and the North Shore (population approx. 1,500) communities of the Sagkeeng First Nation. The project cost is \$7.4 million.



Construction of the south shore Sagkeeng Water Treatment Plan (photo provided by P.M. Associates Ltd.)

Manitoba Summary

Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Current Year 2011-2012	Planned Spending			
			Year +1 2012-2013	Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
Major Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	14,231,000	21,604,400	7,723,200	3,967,000	3,488,100	2,942,000
Contaminated Sites	14,529,400	3,055,000	-	-	-	-
Education	27,017,500	10,368,000	-	-	-	-
Housing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	45,534,700	34,816,100	11,261,100	7,948,000	11,900,000	11,900,000
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 101,312,600	\$ 69,843,500	\$ 18,984,300	\$ 11,915,000	\$ 18,388,100	\$ 14,842,000
Minor Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	22,280,236	21,103,859	16,893,957	14,991,862	12,388,185	5,916,319
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,987,004	775,000	468,500	535,800	673,000	375,000
Housing	40,418,835	30,746,388	29,679,925	29,999,166	32,280,689	10,317,176
Water and Sewer	2,847,255	4,219,587	4,544,589	7,328,734	2,624,226	741,693
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 67,533,330	\$ 56,844,834	\$ 51,586,971	\$ 52,855,962	\$ 47,966,100	\$ 17,350,188
Total Capital (Major & Minor)						
Community Infrastructure	36,511,236	42,708,259	24,617,157	18,958,862	15,876,285	8,858,319
Contaminated Sites	14,529,400	3,055,000	-	-	-	-
Education	29,004,504	11,143,000	468,500	535,800	673,000	375,000
Housing	40,418,835	30,746,388	29,679,925	29,999,166	32,280,689	10,317,176
Water and Sewer	48,381,955	39,035,687	15,805,689	15,276,734	14,524,226	12,641,693
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 168,845,930	\$ 126,688,334	\$ 76,671,271	\$ 64,770,662	\$ 63,364,200	\$ 32,192,188
Operations & Maintenance						
Community Infrastructure	15,980,622	16,030,079	16,030,079	16,030,079	16,030,079	16,030,079
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	19,303,394	20,440,642	20,440,642	20,440,642	20,440,642	20,440,642
Housing	183,819	187,792	187,792	187,792	187,792	187,792
Water and Sewer	27,015,370	26,281,726	18,039,126	18,039,126	18,039,126	18,039,126
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 62,483,206	\$ 62,940,239	\$ 64,697,639	\$ 64,697,639	\$ 64,697,639	\$ 64,697,639
Grand Total						
Community Infrastructure	52,491,858	58,738,338	40,647,236	34,988,941	31,906,364	24,888,398
Contaminated Sites	14,529,400	3,055,000	-	-	-	-
Education	48,307,898	31,583,642	20,909,142	20,976,442	21,113,642	20,815,642
Housing	40,602,654	30,934,180	29,867,717	30,186,958	32,468,481	10,504,968
Water and Sewer	75,397,325	65,317,413	33,844,815	33,315,860	32,563,352	30,680,819
Grand Total	\$ 231,328,136	\$ 189,628,673	\$ 125,268,910	\$ 119,468,201	\$ 116,061,839	\$ 96,889,627

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding is not available for that category.

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

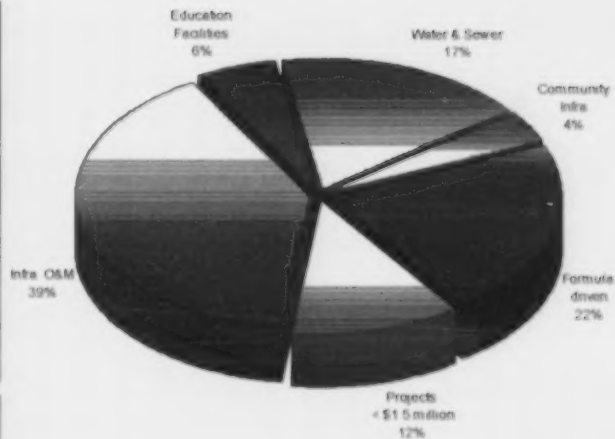
Saskatchewan Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:

• Education Facilities	\$7,180,600
• Water & Sewer	\$22,561,500
• Contaminated Sites	\$0
• Community Infrastructure	\$5,059,900
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing)	\$28,146,203
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$14,890,400
Infrastructure O&M	\$51,516,775

Total (FNIIP) – Vote 10 \$129,355,378



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	98 Projects	\$49,692,400
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	129 Projects	\$176,523,100
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	66,707 People	\$1,939

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Minor capital is split between two areas. The "band-based capital" is allocated on a formula basis and focus on housing, community buildings and fire protection. Funds are distributed to First Nations when the regional office receives progress reports for previously funded projects (based on inspections in the case of housing). First Nations in multi-year agreements receive band-based capital funding as part of their core funding. There is less control over these funds. The second component is for all other projects under \$1.5 million, mostly education and water and sewer facilities. Those projects are proposal-driven and are fully funded by AANDC based on the actual project costs.

Highlights - Fiscal Year 2011-2012

English River First Nation – Willow Heart Bridge Project

This project is for a bridge over the Churchill River complete with abutments, immediate approach road works, decking, double lane roadway, and pedestrian walkway. Funded was identified under the First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF). The subdivided area on the Wapachewunak Reserve is almost fully occupied and all economically viable land has been developed for subdivisions. There is no other area available for subdivision development on the Reserve 192D south of the Churchill River at Patuanak. The English River First Nation have initiated a subdivision development plan which will see the immediate construction of between 30 and 50 lots, and the planning for up to 500 lots across the Churchill River, with access via the Willow Heart Bridge across the Churchill River. Future infrastructure development will also include a new lagoon across the Churchill River as the existing lagoon at English River is at capacity.



Construction of the Willow Heart Bridge – English River First Nation (photo provided by Saskatchewan Regional Office)

The design was initiated July 2009 and the project went to tender in March 2010. Construction was started May 2010 and is on schedule for a June/July 2011 completion. Total estimated cost for this project is \$8,551,000.

Ahtahkakoop School Addition/Renovation

The existing school asset was constructed in 1976 with a high school addition constructed in 1994 bringing the total school size to 4,218 m² serving kindergarten to grade twelve. Since 2007, four portable classroom units have been located at this site to deal with overcrowding. A life cycle cost study of the existing school determined that the most economical approach was to replace the original 1,492 m² elementary portion of the school constructed in 1976 with a new 2,157 m² addition and to carry out renovation on the 1994 facility. The result is a capital project costing \$8,906,000 that saw construction initiated in 2010-2011.

Through the Building Canada Plan – Gas Tax Fund, the Department was able to secure funding of \$5.8 million for the community to proceed with the construction of the new education facility. The balance of the project cost is being funded from the Capital Facilities and Maintenance Program.

This school addition/renovation project is anticipated to be completed by March 2012 and will provide a safe and quality learning environment for the children of Ahtahkakoop First Nation.

Poundmaker Water Treatment Plant Upgrade/Expansion

The project consists of upgrading and expanding the treatment, storage and pumping capacity of the school and the core area water treatment plants. The core area water treatment plant will be converted to a re-chlorination and re-distribution booster reservoir with the treatment upgrades being completed at the school water treatment plant. The project includes a source water study, well improvements, and a new distribution line between the school water treatment plant and the core area plant.

Feasibility and design work was completed in 2009-2010 and construction of the project initiated in 2011-2012. The project is currently estimated to cost \$6,400,000 and is anticipated to be completed during the 2012-2013 fiscal year. The Poundmaker First Nation currently has an on-reserve population of 750 and the new water treatment plant capacity is designed for a projected 20 year population of 1,355.

Saskatchewan Summary

Saskatchewan Summary							
Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Current Year 2011-2012	Year +1 2012-2013	Planned Spending		Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
				Year +2 2013-2014			
Major Capital Projects							
Community Infrastructure	2,852,200	5,059,900	4,871,400	-	-	-	-
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	13,829,900	7,180,600	9,000,000	-	-	-	-
Housing	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	26,898,200	22,561,500	17,526,700	15,853,000	17,097,000	16,425,000	16,425,000
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 43,580,300	\$ 34,802,000	\$ 31,398,100	\$ 15,853,000	\$ 17,097,000	\$ 16,425,000	\$ 16,425,000
Minor Capital Projects							
Community Infrastructure	1,305,800	4,360,600	2,722,600	905,500	-	-	-
Contaminated Sites	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,619,000	2,502,300	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Housing	41,103,100	28,146,203	28,474,639	28,615,844	28,759,873	28,906,782	28,906,782
Water and Sewer	8,825,300	8,027,500	1,825,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,660,000	3,660,000
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 52,868,200	\$ 43,036,603	\$ 34,022,239	\$ 34,421,344	\$ 33,659,873	\$ 33,566,782	\$ 33,566,782
Total Capital (Major & Minor)							
Community Infrastructure	4,158,000	9,420,500	7,594,000	905,500	-	-	-
Contaminated Sites	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	15,448,900	9,682,900	10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Housing	41,103,100	28,146,203	28,474,639	28,615,844	28,759,873	28,906,782	28,906,782
Water and Sewer	35,723,500	30,589,000	19,351,700	19,753,000	20,997,000	20,085,000	20,085,000
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 96,448,500	\$ 77,838,603	\$ 65,420,339	\$ 50,274,344	\$ 50,756,873	\$ 49,991,782	\$ 49,991,782
Operations & Maintenance							
Community Infrastructure	19,930,200	14,630,875	14,878,793	15,131,668	15,389,602	15,652,694	15,652,694
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	20,998,500	24,381,481	24,854,111	25,336,193	25,827,917	26,329,475	26,329,475
Housing	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Water and Sewer	10,806,200	12,244,419	8,154,537	8,317,628	8,483,980	8,653,660	8,653,660
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 51,994,900	\$ 51,516,775	\$ 48,147,440	\$ 49,045,489	\$ 49,961,499	\$ 50,895,829	\$ 50,895,829
Grand Total							
Community Infrastructure	24,088,200	24,051,375	22,472,793	16,037,168	15,389,602	15,652,694	15,652,694
Contaminated Sites	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	36,447,400	34,064,381	34,854,111	26,336,193	26,827,917	27,329,475	27,329,475
Housing	41,363,100	28,406,203	28,734,639	28,875,844	29,019,873	29,166,782	29,166,782
Water and Sewer	46,529,700	42,833,419	27,506,237	28,070,628	29,480,980	28,738,660	28,738,660
Grand Total	\$ 148,443,400	\$ 129,355,378	\$ 113,567,779	\$ 99,319,833	\$ 100,718,371	\$ 100,887,610	\$ 100,887,610

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

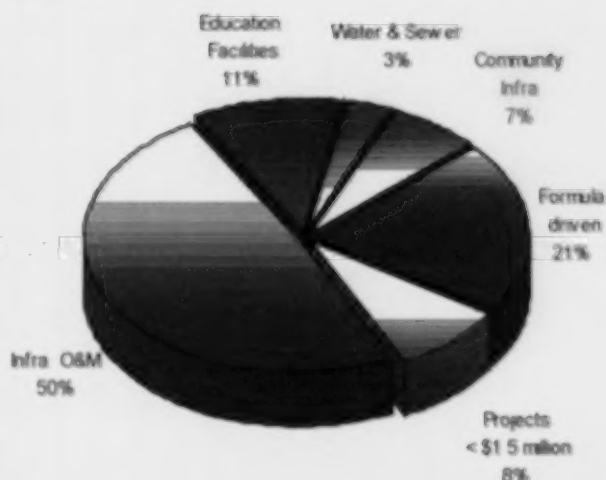
Alberta Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:

• Education Facilities	\$14,121,122
• Water & Sewer	\$4,262,610
• Contaminated Sites	\$0
• Community Infrastructure	\$8,568,589
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing)	\$26,425,827
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$10,448,420
Infrastructure O&M	\$80,764,086

Total (FNIIP) – Vote 10 \$124,590,654



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	56 Projects	\$37,357,301
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	62 Projects	\$48,562,812
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	68,394 People	\$1,822

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

While major capital is distributed from the regional office on a per-project basis, the regional office typically requires First Nations to contribute a portion of minor capital funding to major capital projects. The regional office conducts annual meetings with First Nations to review the use of previous and ongoing capital funding. Housing is included in funding agreements at the beginning of the year and is distributed to First Nations based on an assessment of progress on a case-by-case basis. Minor capital funding is distributed upon receiving reports as well as scopes of work for expenditures from First Nations (except in the case of multi-year agreements where allocations are in First Nations' core budgets). Minor capital is not automatically included in First Nations base funding agreements (except for multi-year), but is included when and if targets in progress reports are met and a scope of work is agreed to.

Alberta First Nations Technical Services Advisory Group (TSAG) – Connectivity project

The Alberta SuperNet was built to connect public institutions across the province to a high broadband network in both urban and rural areas and offers a variety of services including high speed internet access. The superNet also allows rural communities the same access to high speed internet as urban communities.

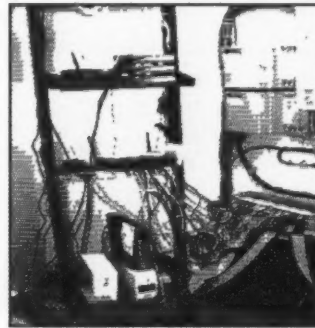
Administration buildings and water treatment plants are two very important facilities in our First Nation communities and these buildings were not connected to the Alberta SuperNet. This underlies a disparity between Provincial and First Nation communities.

A three year connectivity project was approved under the First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF). All First nations will receive fibre optic cabling and/or wireless high speed connections for the administration buildings and water treatment plants.

The funding of \$5,780,159 was approved over a three year period: \$1,600,000 in 2010/11, \$1,700,000 in 2011/12 and \$2,400,000 in 2012/13. Work on this project has proceeded quicker than anticipated and TSAG has undertaken to complete the entire project in two years versus the original three year funding plan. To this end, Alberta Region is attempting to fast track the project funding to completely facilitate the early completion of this very worthwhile project in fiscal year 2011/2012.



Connectivity Project (photo provided by Alberta Regional Office)



Connectivity Project (photo provided by Alberta Regional Office)

Stoney Tribe – Gas Tax Fund School

The original Morley community K4-K12 school was constructed in 1986. Since the initial construction there has been the addition of a gymnasium and portable space, as well as mechanical and electrical upgrades. The school suffered from overcrowding and health and safety issues.

Through the Building Canada Plan – Gas Tax Fund, the department was able to secure funding in the order of \$22.2 million for this project. The scope of the project includes the construction of a new K4-6 school with a projected school size of 4100 m² to accommodate 552 students and the retrofitting of the existing school facility to accommodate the high school students.

Construction of the new Morley School is underway with a scheduled completion date of June 30, 2011. The modernization and renovation of the existing school is estimated to be completed in August 2012.

Alberta Summary

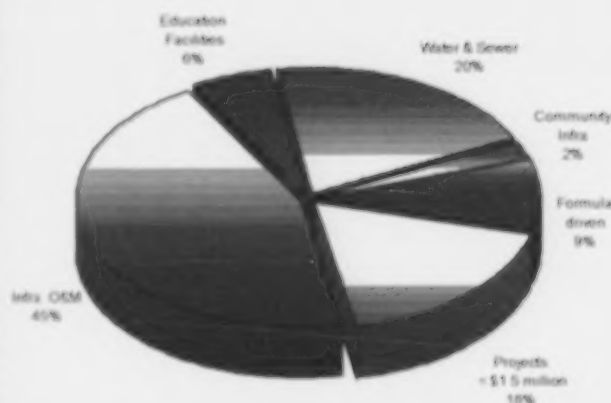
Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Current Year 2011-2012	Planned Spending			
			Year +1 2012-2013	Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
Major Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	8,024,884	8,568,589	1,500,000	-	-	-
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30,751,054	14,121,122	2,585,064	-	-	-
Housing	1,250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	21,441,887	4,262,610	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 61,467,825	\$ 26,952,321	\$ 4,085,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Minor Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	19,576,452	12,338,184	14,028,331	9,172,684	9,172,684	9,172,684
Contaminated Sites	457,600	50,060	-	-	-	-
Education	7,539,454	1,132,425	882,425	882,425	882,425	882,425
Housing	24,744,687	16,370,718	16,370,718	16,370,718	16,370,718	16,370,718
Water and Sewer	10,847,698	6,982,860	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 63,165,891	\$ 36,874,247	\$ 31,281,474	\$ 26,425,827	\$ 26,425,827	\$ 26,425,827
Total Capital (Major & Minor)						
Community Infrastructure	27,601,336	20,906,773	15,528,331	9,172,684	9,172,684	9,172,684
Contaminated Sites	457,600	50,060	-	-	-	-
Education	38,290,508	15,253,547	3,467,489	882,425	882,425	882,425
Housing	25,994,687	16,370,718	16,370,718	16,370,718	16,370,718	16,370,718
Water and Sewer	32,289,585	11,245,470	-	-	-	-
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 124,633,716	\$ 63,826,568	\$ 35,366,538	\$ 26,425,827	\$ 26,425,827	\$ 26,425,827
Operations & Maintenance						
Community Infrastructure	19,675,610	27,039,046	27,367,095	27,701,708	28,043,012	28,391,143
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	10,845,282	17,284,386	17,505,340	17,730,713	17,960,594	18,195,072
Housing	155,300	73,393	73,393	73,393	73,393	73,393
Water and Sewer	12,520,033	16,367,260	11,632,984	11,744,180	11,857,600	11,973,288
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 43,196,225	\$ 60,764,086	\$ 56,578,813	\$ 57,249,994	\$ 57,934,599	\$ 58,632,897
Grand Total						
Community Infrastructure	47,276,946	47,945,819	42,895,427	36,874,392	37,215,697	37,563,828
Contaminated Sites	457,600	50,060	-	-	-	-
Education	49,135,790	32,537,934	20,972,830	18,613,139	18,843,019	19,077,498
Housing	26,149,987	16,444,111	16,444,111	16,444,111	16,444,111	16,444,111
Water and Sewer	44,809,618	27,612,730	11,632,984	11,744,180	11,857,600	11,973,288
Grand Total	\$ 167,829,941	\$ 124,590,654	\$ 91,945,351	\$ 83,675,822	\$ 84,360,427	\$ 85,058,724

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

British Columbia Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2011-2012: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:	
• Education Facilities	\$8,075,193
• Water & Sewer	\$28,711,238
• Contaminated Sites	\$90,000
• Community Infrastructure	\$3,202,500
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing)	\$12,629,158
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$25,413,994
Infrastructure O&M	\$62,866,422
Total (FNIP) – Vote 10	\$140,988,505



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	151 Projects	\$65,492,925
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	224 Projects	\$227,969,372
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	61,147 People	\$2,306

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Only First Nations in multi-year agreements receive minor/core capital (approximately 24% of First Nations in British Columbia and 10% of the regional capital budget). Remaining funding is grouped with the total capital budget and is allocated by project on the basis of need for infrastructure and housing. The regional office engages First Nations in setting allocation policies and priorities through a Joint First Nations/AANDC Capital Policy Committee. Sectoral budgets are established to address regional priorities. All First Nations are required to submit five-year capital plans which are matched with national priorities (using the Priority Ranking system). Lower priority projects may not be included in the regional capital plan due to limited funds. Capital contributions are only made to First Nations that are up-to-date in their reporting on previously-funded projects, and a compliance monitoring process for reporting is in place (established through the joint First Nations/AANDC committee).

Highlights - Fiscal Year 2011-2012

Chemainus First Nation – New Secondary School

The new stand alone Stua'ate Lelum Secondary School project at Chemainus First Nation is currently under construction with a November 2011 projected completion date. This 3080 m² facility will accommodate 114 students from Grade 7 to 12 and will replace the existing school which consisted of a converted restaurant and several portables.

The new school will include various green initiatives such as a geothermal heating system. With construction occurring last fall, currently half of the \$9,223,247 (total project cost) has been expended including a contribution from the First Nation to enable additional space beyond what the Department's School Space Accommodation Standard permits.



Construction of the new Stua'ate Lelum Secondary School (photo provided by BC region)

This new facility will provide a positive impact on both the Chemainus First Nation community and surrounding communities by providing a safe and healthy environment which will enhance educational outcomes.

Kwadacha First Nation – Water Distribution and Road Re-Construction

The current system is dated and is in need of replacement as it is constantly breaking down resulting in interruptions in water services. Over the last few years, there have been numerous emergency repairs required to the system resulting in unmanageable maintenance costs.

The new water distribution and road re-construction project for Kwadacha First Nation consists of the construction of approximately 3,625 meters of new water mains, 2,300 meters of new service pipe, three tie-ins to the remaining existing system, installation of 19 fire hydrants, drilling of a third water supply well and road restoration to applicable standards. The total project cost is \$5,745,373 with the First Nation contributing \$300,000 towards the project.

This project will benefit the entire community with a population of 272 living in 58 houses. This project will allow for fewer interruptions in services, a reduction in emergency repairs and a greater ability to manage maintenance costs, which all contribute to a healthy and vibrant community.

Williams Lake First Nation – Water Improvement Project

The Williams Lake Water Improvement Project carries a total project cost of \$4,867,620. The existing water system was inadequate in both water quantity and water quality needed to meet the needs of approximately 300 people living on-reserve. The community currently has 88 houses, seven public buildings including an administration office, gym, education centre, church, lumber mill, fire hall and carpentry shop.

The project includes the tie-in of two recently drilled wells, the construction of a new water treatment plant, and a new reservoir supply main. The new treatment plant will include chlorination system for disinfection and filtration systems for manganese and arsenic removal. The new treatment plant will also be equipped with a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) monitoring system which will allow remote monitoring and troubleshooting of any issue including water quality.

The community has been on a boil water advisory since 2006 and it is anticipated the new system will significantly improve the conditions of the drinking water and allow for continued population growth.

BC Summary

Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Planned Spending				
		Current Year 2011-2012	Year +1 2012-2013	Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
Major Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	6,844,386	3,202,500	8,260,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Contaminated Sites	11,672,500	90,000	90,000	90,000	-	-
Education	27,755,722	8,075,193	4,000,000	3,936,920	-	-
Housing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	46,847,809	28,711,238	24,987,325	22,637,577	26,582,552	24,293,840
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 93,120,417	\$ 40,078,931	\$ 37,337,325	\$ 27,564,497	\$ 27,482,552	\$ 25,193,840
Minor Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	14,878,960	18,875,405	14,096,949	13,195,154	13,057,655	11,500,217
Contaminated Sites	8,327,500	440,000	140,000	140,000	150,000	-
Education	2,287,893	699,700	1,870,000	1,899,550	2,000,000	2,000,000
Housing	28,917,001	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802
Water and Sewer	6,594,950	6,591,245	3,509,395	3,107,000	3,250,000	4,834,285
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 61,006,304	\$ 38,043,152	\$ 31,053,146	\$ 29,778,506	\$ 29,894,457	\$ 29,771,304
Total Capital (Major & Minor)						
Community Infrastructure	21,723,346	22,077,905	22,356,949	14,095,154	13,957,655	12,400,217
Contaminated Sites	20,000,000	530,000	230,000	230,000	150,000	-
Education	30,043,615	8,774,893	5,870,000	5,836,470	2,000,000	2,000,000
Housing	28,917,001	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802
Water and Sewer	53,442,759	35,302,483	28,496,720	25,744,577	29,832,552	29,128,125
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 154,126,721	\$ 78,122,083	\$ 68,390,471	\$ 57,343,003	\$ 57,377,009	\$ 54,965,144
Operations & Maintenance						
Community Infrastructure	25,293,333	31,275,467	31,275,467	31,275,467	31,275,467	31,275,467
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	9,785,231	10,077,554	10,077,554	10,077,554	10,077,554	10,077,554
Housing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	22,596,983	21,513,401	14,253,401	14,253,401	14,253,401	14,253,401
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 57,675,547	\$ 62,866,422	\$ 55,606,422	\$ 55,606,422	\$ 55,606,422	\$ 55,606,422
Grand Total						
Community Infrastructure	47,016,679	53,353,372	53,632,416	45,370,621	45,233,122	43,675,684
Contaminated Sites	20,000,000	530,000	230,000	230,000	150,000	-
Education	39,828,846	18,852,447	15,947,554	15,914,024	12,077,554	12,077,554
Housing	28,917,001	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802	11,436,802
Water and Sewer	76,039,742	56,815,884	42,750,121	39,997,978	44,085,953	43,381,526
Grand Total	\$ 211,802,268	\$ 140,986,505	\$ 123,966,893	\$ 112,949,425	\$ 112,983,431	\$ 110,571,566

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

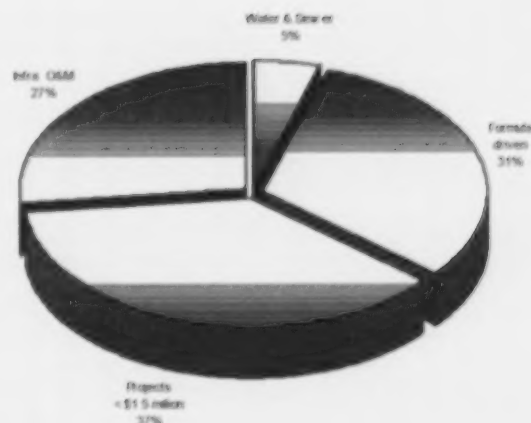
Yukon Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011: (Vote 10 Only)

Major Capital Projects:

• Education Facilities	\$0
• Water & Sewer	\$425,000
• Contaminated Sites	\$0
• Community Infrastructure	\$0
Minor Capital – formula-driven (Housing)	\$2,787,080
Minor Capital – projects < \$1.5 million	\$3,288,180
Infrastructure O&M	\$2,373,748

Total (FNIP) – Vote 10 \$8,874,008



Regional Snapshot:

First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal year (major and minor projects only)	26 Projects	\$3,713,180
First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (major and minor projects only)	36 Projects	\$6,876,680
Infrastructure Investment per Capita (On-Reserve Registered Indian Population as of Dec. 31, 2010)	3,959 People	\$2,242

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Allocation Methodology for the Indian Act First Nations "A-Base" is based on a 1993 decision, agreed upon by Yukon First Nation Leadership and AANDC. The guiding principle for the methodology is fair, equitable and non-political, consistent from year to year, thereby increasing stability in funding. This methodology provides a base which Yukon First Nations can use to encourage long-term planning. The allocation is designed to account for community differences, specifically for remoteness and population.

Yukon Region uses the five year capital plans provided by the First Nations to prioritize projects using the National Priority Ranking System, Level of Service Standards, National and Regional Practices as well as the Asset Condition Reporting System Assessments to help in identify projects for "targeted funding". Yukon Region encourages the First Nations to do some Asset Condition Reporting System projects based on the assessment on a yearly basis. Also, housing, road, water, wastewater and subdivision projects are identified in the First Nation's five year plans to assist in the maintenance of the community assets and overall community development. Yukon Region uses both multi-year type allocation and single year agreement with Terms and Conditions depending on the type of project being funded.

Highlights - Fiscal Year 2011-2012

White River First Nation – Water Delivery System Expansion

In 2002, White River First Nation was deemed a 'high risk' community due to the fact that the community water systems at that time did not have any means of disinfection. In addition to the disinfection, several existing wells were not properly constructed putting the community at further risk. The White River First Nation Water Project has proceeded in addressing these concerns since 2004.

Two new community systems (System 1 and System 2) were designed in 2006 and constructed in 2007-2008 to replace three existing community systems that were in disrepair.

Only houses previously connected to a "community system" or with poor water quality were connected to the distribution system when it was constructed. This new phase of the project will connect the remaining 8 houses, and make some design changes to the two treatment plant systems to help temper water correctly and provide on-line chlorine analysers. This will complete the vision of providing clean safe drinking water to all people in the community and begin to focus their resources on other projects to improve their community. The anticipated cost of this project is \$600,000.



Construction of Water Distribution System & Service Connections at White River First Nation (photo provided by EDA Engineering)

Strategic Maintenance Management Plans (White River, Taku River, Tlingit, Liard and Dease River First Nations)

Maintenance management planning and process implementation is important in promoting vibrant and healthy first nation communities. Implementing strategic maintenance processes will enhance the First Nations ability for early detection of potential issues, and will allow for adequate time to repair or replace components of a system or community building with minimal impact to the community.

The objective of this project is to develop improved maintenance management process for four of Yukon Region's Indian Act communities and will cost approximately \$332,000.



Circuit Rider at Water Treatment Plant (WTP)
Operators performing routine maintenance -
Taku River Tlingit WTP (photo provided by PCS
Engineering)

Yukon Summary

Project Category	Previous Year (Planned Amount)	Planned Spending				
		Current Year 2011-2012	Year +1 2012-2013	Year +2 2013-2014	Year +3 2014-2015	Year +4 2015-2016
Major Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	0	-	-	-	-	-
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	0	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	405,000	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	1,664,000	425,000	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (Major)	\$ 2,069,000	\$ 425,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Minor Capital Projects						
Community Infrastructure	2,142,000	757,194	878,000	964,749	983,000	1,437,779
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30,000	25,500	-	-	-	-
Housing	1,609,000	1,940,886	2,026,994	1,868,258	1,978,007	1,513,258
Water and Sewer	510,000	3,351,680	3,079,000	825,000	20,000	20,000
Sub-Total (Minor)	\$ 4,291,000	\$ 6,075,260	\$ 5,983,994	\$ 3,658,007	\$ 2,981,007	\$ 2,971,037
Total Capital (Major & Minor)						
Community Infrastructure	2,142,000	757,194	878,000	964,749	983,000	1,437,779
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30,000	25,500	-	-	-	-
Housing	2,014,000	1,940,886	2,026,994	1,868,258	1,978,007	1,513,258
Water and Sewer	2,174,000	3,776,680	3,079,000	825,000	20,000	20,000
Total (Minor & Major)	\$ 6,360,000	\$ 6,500,260	\$ 5,983,994	\$ 3,658,007	\$ 2,981,007	\$ 2,971,037
Operations & Maintenance						
Community Infrastructure	1,217,000	899,910	917,908	936,266	954,992	954,992
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	0	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	2,110,000	1,473,838	1,034,115	1,054,797	1,075,893	1,075,893
Sub-Total (O&M)	\$ 3,327,000	\$ 2,373,748	\$ 1,952,023	\$ 1,991,063	\$ 2,030,885	\$ 2,030,885
Grand Total						
Community Infrastructure	3,359,000	1,657,104	1,795,908	1,901,015	1,937,992	2,392,771
Contaminated Sites	0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30,000	25,500	-	-	-	-
Housing	2,014,000	1,940,886	2,026,994	1,868,258	1,978,007	1,513,258
Water and Sewer	4,284,000	5,250,518	4,113,115	1,879,797	1,095,893	1,095,893
Grand Total	\$ 9,687,000	\$ 8,874,008	\$ 7,936,017	\$ 5,649,070	\$ 5,011,892	\$ 5,001,922

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Appendix B – National Priority Ranking Framework

Background

The Department has a consistent and transparent ranking system to address the most pressing needs in First Nation communities.

The department is committed to the following priorities, listed in order of importance, over the next five years:

1. Protecting and maintaining the life cycle of existing assets, with an emphasis on health and safety;
2. Mitigating health and safety risks through existing and new assets;
3. Addressing the backlog regarding water and sewage systems under Capital and Facilities Maintenance activities; and
4. Investing in other priorities, including investments in sustainable communities (e.g., housing, electrification, roads, educational facilities and community buildings) and investments in community assets to resolve claims or self-government agreements.

Development of the Priority Framework

AANDC regional offices employ a ranking system as a normal course of business in developing capital plans, as demand historically exceeds available funding resources. The National Priority Framework was designed to align existing regional processes (at the highest level) with departmental priorities, to enable reporting and demonstrate progress in a consistent manner.


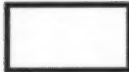


Use of the Priority Matrix

Regions are requested to:

1. Classify all major and minor capital projects to a "best fit" within the matrix areas using definitions in the Project Grid, and
2. Enter the priority code (i.e. A-2) in the companion reporting spreadsheets.


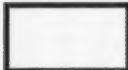


In this way the Department rolls-up funding allocations to the national priorities by asset category. The objective is to demonstrate allocation to the highest priorities as regions see fit, however, pending direction from the allocation methodologies study it may be necessary to set funding levels or targets for the priority areas. The Department may also wish to roll-up unfunded projects in each priority area as a way to demonstrate where the needs reside and how they may shift over time.

**Figure 1: National Priority¹ Funding Evaluation
and Measurement Matrix**

Program Activities	Renovation (F-1)	NCSCS Type 1 (E-1)	(D-1)	(C-1)	(B-1)	(A-1)	Protection of health and safety and assets	Program Activities - Categories "A" to "D"
	New Const (F-2)	NCSCS Type 2 (E-2)	(D-2)	(C-2)	(B-2)	(A-2)	Health and safety improvements	
	O & M (F-3)	NCSCS Type 3 (E-3)	(D-3)	(C-3)	(B-3)	(A-3)	Recap. / Major Maint.	
	New Const Grwth<2y (F-4)	N/A	(D-4)	(C-4)	(B-4)	(A-4)	Growth / Need Less than 2 yrs	
	New Const Grwth>2y (F-5)	N/A	(D-5)	(C-5)	(B-5)	(A-5)	Growth / Need After 2 yrs	
	Housing	Contam. Sites ²	Comm'ty Infra.	Education Facilities	Water / Sewer	Custodial Assets		
INAC Capital Asset Funding Categories								
Funding Priority Legend								
		Priority One			Priority Three			
		Priority Two			Priority Four			

Notes: 1) Priority ranking excludes emergency projects that may occur from time to time
2) Contaminated Sites refer to holdings south of 60. Refer to Northern Contaminated Sites Work plan for contaminated sites north of 60.

**Figure 1: National Priority¹ Funding Evaluation
and Measurement Matrix**

Program Activities	Reno- vation (F-1)	NCSCS Type 1 (E-1)	(D-1)	(C-1)	(B-1)	(A-1)	Protection of health and safety and assets	Program Activities - Categories "A" to "D"
	New Const (F-2)	NCSCS Type 2 (E-2)	(D-2)	(C-2)	(B-2)	(A-2)	Health and safety improvements	
	O & M (F-3)	NCSCS Type 3 (E-3)	(D-3)	(C-3)	(B-3)	(A-3)	Recap. / Major Maint.	
	New Const Grwth<2y (F-4)	N/A	(D-4)	(C-4)	(B-4)	(A-4)	Growth / Need Less than 2 yrs	
	New Const Grwth>2y (F-5)	N/A	(D-5)	(C-5)	(B-5)	(A-5)	Growth / Need After 2 yrs	
	Housing	Contam. Sites ²	Comm'ty Infra.	Education Facilities	Water / Sewer	Custodial Assets		
INAC Capital Asset Funding Categories								
Funding Priority Legend								
		Priority One			Priority Three			
		Priority Two			Priority Four			

Definitions

Program Activity – Categories “A” to “D”

PROTECTION OF HEALTH & SAFETY AND ASSETS

North/South Custodial Assets (A):

Maintenance projects required to protect the asset and would mitigate the identified high-risk health and safety issues.

Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Assets require upgrading or replacement to meet appropriate standards. Maintenance projects to address significant risk to health and safety: 1) classified as Group 2 Projects resulting from Asset Condition Reporting System inspections; and/or 2) to address high and medium risks as identified in the AANDC May 2003 National Assessment of Water and Wastewater Systems in First Nations Communities. These projects are to be recorded and tracked for completion in the departmental Capital Asset Management System.

HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

North/South Custodial Assets (A), Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Upgrades of existing assets, new construction / acquisition projects to mitigate an identified significant risk to health and safety.

RECAPITALIZATION / MAJOR MAINTENANCE

North/South Custodial Assets (A), Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Projects required to extend the useful operating life of a facility or asset, or to maintain the original service level of the asset.

GROWTH – NEED LESS THAN TWO YEARS

North/South Custodial Assets (A), Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Anticipated community growth requires new construction / expansion / procurement of assets to maintain the level of service standards within a timeframe of less than two years.

GROWTH – NEED AFTER TWO YEARS

North/South Custodial Assets (A) Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Anticipated community growth requires new construction / expansion / procurement of assets to maintain the level of service standards within a timeframe of greater than two years.

Program Activity – Category “E” (Contaminated Sites)

Note: Remediation/risk management includes monitoring

National Contaminated Sites Classification System (NCSCS) Class 1

Assessment, remediation/risk management of all NCSCS Class 1 contaminated sites on a priority basis to avert risk to community health and safety and water sources in accordance with the departmental Contaminated Sites Management policy.

NCSCS Class 2

Assessment, remediation/risk management of all NCSCS Class 2 contaminated sites on a priority basis to avert risk to community health and safety in accordance with the departmental Contaminated Sites Management policy.

NCSCS Class 3

Assessment, remediation/risk management of all NCSCS Class 3 contaminated sites on a cost efficiency basis.

Program Activity – Category “F” (Housing)

Renovation

Projects required to correct what could be an unsafe condition to the occupants or projects beyond routine maintenance to extend the useful lifespan of the house.

New Construction

Construction of dwelling units to address the community's housing need.

Operation and Maintenance:

Routine maintenance and activities to preserve the housing portfolio.

AANDC Capital Asset Funding Categories

Custodial Assets: Administration buildings, vehicles, machinery and equipment required to deliver programs to First Nations, Inuit, and Northern communities.

Water / Sewer: Assets that comprise the distribution / collection system and assets required in the treatment and disposal process including major equipment, vehicles, machinery and buildings.

Education Facilities: Schools, staff residences (teacherages), student residences, temporary facilities associated with delivering the educational program in the community.

Community Infrastructure: Assets and systems not already specified above – including operative, administrative, utility and recreational buildings; solid waste vehicles, dumps and transfer stations; community roads and bridges; electrical power supply and distribution; fire-fighting vehicles and supporting buildings; and fuel tanks and distribution systems.

Contaminated Sites: Sites requiring assessment, remediation / risk management to protect the health and safety as well as the environment of communities.

Housing: Funding to assist in community housing services i.e., the construction, maintenance and management of the community housing portfolio.

Project Grid

Note: The following is not an exhaustive list of project activities, but are examples provided to assist in categorizing potential projects.

Custodial Assets

(A-1)

- ☐ Major Maintenance of assets to avoid immediate risk to health and safety of staff or public
- ☐ Major Maintenance of assets to avoid immediate risk of contamination of environment

(A-2)

- ☐ Action required to meet health and safety legislative requirements (Canadian Environmental Protection Act, Canadian Labour Code)
- ☐ Imminent risk to health and safety of staff or public
- ☐ Imminent risk of contamination of environment

(A-3)

- ☐ Major repair to improve / protect integrity of asset or replacement of asset
- ☐ Significantly improve asset integrity / utility through repair or replacement
- ☐ Improve condition / operating cost of asset through repair or replacement

(A-4) (A-5)

- ☐ Maintain program operations which could be seriously hindered due to serious asset defects or unserviceable assets
- ☐ Maintain operational efficiency of program operations
- ☐ Enhance operations to meet future demands

Water and Wastewater Assets

(B-1)

- ☐ Repairs/upgrades/replacements to deal with imminent health and safety risks arising from the community systems as identified in Asset Condition Ranking System inspections and others means (e.g. the National Assessment noted above), including legislative / regulatory requirements and potential violations (i.e. Fisheries Act). Water source protection is included.
- ☐ Water unsatisfactory with respect to microbiological or physical/chemical quality based on health considerations noted in "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality".

- ❑ Wastewater systems posing potential medium to high risks that could negatively impact wastewater effluent quality, including legislative / regulatory requirements and potential violations (i.e. Fishery Act).

(B-2)

- ❑ Water system does not provide fire protection capacity (flow & pressure) and there is multiple life loss risk and/or high property value risks
- ❑ Water quantity is insufficient to meet residential demand

(B-3)

- ❑ Reconstruction / Major repairs required to restore asset

(B-4)

- ❑ Water / sewage systems (residential sub-division development including supporting infrastructure)
- ❑ Water quality is unsatisfactory based on "aesthetic objectives" as defined in "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality"

(B-5)

- ❑ Improvements to groundwater system are required to provide a back-up supply for existing houses
- ❑ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory
- ❑ Growth needed for water / sewer systems greater than two years

Educational Facilities

(C-1)

- ❑ Renovations or improvements to existing facilities are needed to deal with serious operational problems with immediate health and safety risks (i.e. identified in Asset Condition Ranking System inspections)
- ❑ Health and safety code violations

(C-2)

- ❑ Severe overcrowding requires an expansion to facility

(C-3)

- ❑ Reconstruction / replacement of On-Reserve facilities.
- ❑ Minor code conformance (infractions)

(C-4) (C-5)

- ❑ New facilities on-reserve

Community Infrastructure

(D-1)

Fuel Tank Systems

- ❑ Improvements to existing system to meet legislative/regulatory compliance.

Fire safety systems

- ❑ Imminent health and safety risks as identified in Asset Condition Ranking System inspections.
- ❑ Provision of fire protection capabilities critical to safety of the community, either through the use of purchased fire protection services or by acquiring apparatus and fire protection equipment.

Solid waste

- ❑ Improvements to existing system are needed to deal with serious operational problems, safety problems and/or system reliability
- ❑ Solid waste facility presents an imminent threat to public health or safety, or to the environment

Electrification

- ❑ Required to assure integrity of water supply and/or sewage collection and treatment

Transportation

- ❑ Bridge/high boardwalk where it is the sole access to reserve - imminent failure if not repaired/replaced
- ❑ Serious community access hazards which impair accessibility of community for emergencies

(D-2)

Fire Safety Systems

- ❑ Improvements to equipment needed to deal with serious operational problems, safety problems and/or system reliability

Solid waste

- ❑ Solid waste facility presents a significant threat to public health or safety, or to the environment

Electrification

- ❑ Unsafe facilities causing a threat to the public

Transportation

- ❑ Road-hazardous geometric problems
- ❑ Bridge/high boardwalk - structural problems
- ❑ Bridge/high boardwalk - capacity [size] problems

(D-3)

Fire safety systems

- ☐ Reconstruction/replacement
- ☐ Major repairs to assets/equipment

Solid waste

- ☐ Reconstruction/replacement
- ☐ Major repairs to assets/equipment

Electrification

- ☐ Reconstruction/replacement
- ☐ Major repairs to assets/equipment

Transportation

- ☐ Bridge/high boardwalk - reconstruction - reached end of service life
- ☐ Road reconstruction - serious structural problems
- ☐ Major road repairs to restore asset - significant structure problems

(D-4) (D-5)

Admin Buildings

- ☐ Renovations or improvements to existing facilities / assets are needed to deal with serious operational problems.

Fire safety systems

- ☐ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Solid waste

- ☐ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Electrification

- ☐ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Transportation

- ☐ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Contaminated Sites

(E-1)

National Contaminated Sites Classification System Class 1

- ☐ Sites with an NCSCS score equal or greater than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 1) where remediation/ risk-management is currently underway and further remediation/risk management is required.
- ☐ Sites identified where a Phase I or Phase II environmental site assessments (ESA) is required or where existing sites (Class I – Insufficient evidence) require a follow up to confirm site classification.

- Sites with an NCSCS score equal or greater than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 1) where the Phase II ESA has been completed and remediation/risk management is required but has yet to be initiated.

(E-2)

National Contaminated Sites Classification System Class 2

- Sites with an NCSCS score equal to 50 but less than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 2 sites) where remediation/risk-management is currently underway and further remediation/risk management is required.
- Sites with an NCSCS score equal to 50 but less than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 2) where the Phase II ESA has been completed and remediation/risk management is required but has yet to be initiated.

(E-3)

National Contaminated Sites Classification System Class 3

- Sites with an NCSCS score equal to 37 or less (i.e.: NCSCS Class 3 sites) where a Phase II ESA has been completed, remediation/risk management is required and there are cost efficiencies to include this site in conjunction with other Class 1 or 2 remediation/risk management projects currently underway.

Housing

(F-1)

Renovation

Repairing unsafe conditions could include:

- Unsafe outside steps or stairways in need of replacement;
- Interior structural problems (e.g. falling material from ceilings);
- Defective or unsafe plumbing/electrical wiring/heating;
- Mould contamination

Extending the useful lifespan of the house could include:

- Roof replacement
- Structural and foundation repair
- Energy efficiency improvements (e.g. doors, windows, insulation levels)
- Replacement of furnace/heating unit

(F-2)

New Construction

- ☐ Addition to existing dwelling units or construction of new dwelling units to address overcrowding.

(F-3)

Operation & Maintenance

- ☐ Routine maintenance to protect housing structure, envelope, interior
- ☐ Fire Prevention – e.g. provision and installation of smoke detectors, extinguishers
- ☐ Funding for housing authority to review/inspect housing stock, including routine fire safety compliance checks
- ☐ Payment of insurance policy premiums

(F-4)

New Construction to address population growth in less than 2 years

- ☐ Addition to existing dwelling units or construction of new dwelling units to address population growth.

(F-5)

New Construction to address population growth after 2 years

- ☐ Addition to existing dwelling units or construction of new dwelling units to address population growth.

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

Acronym	In Full
AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
ACRS	Asset Condition Reporting System
BCGTF	Building Canada Plan – Gas Tax Fund
CEAP	Canada's Economic Action Plan
CFMP	Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CMHC	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
CRTP	Circuit Rider Training Program
FNIF	First Nation Infrastructure Fund
FNIIP	First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan
FNWWAP	First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan
MCF	Management Control Framework
NPRF	National Priority Ranking Framework
TEC	Total Estimated Cost
Term	Definition
Canada First Nations Funding Agreements (CFNFAs)	Multi-year arrangements where First Nations have the authority to reallocate Major Capital and O&M funding between priorities, provided that minimum program terms and conditions are met.
Comprehensive Funding Agreements (CFAs)	Single-year arrangements tied to individual activities
Major Capital	Funding allocated for specific proposal-driven construction, acquisition, renovation or significant repair projects valued above \$1.5 million.
Minor Capital	Can either be formula-based or proposal-driven funding. This funding is typically allocated for on reserve housing and for construction, acquisition, renovation and/or repair projects of community infrastructure valued below \$1.5 million.
Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	Formula-based funding specifically allocated for the on-going operation and maintenance of community Infrastructure assets as well as First Nation Training.
A-Base or Base Budget	A recurring set of funds provided to a department at the onset of each budget period. The base budget is used to keep the department functioning, and is derived from the previous year's spending and adjustments such as inflation. It is not designed to fund special projects.